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VOL. XXI.

BUTLER AND BLAIR.

A Lively Spat Between the Two Senators.

BUTLER CALLED BLAIR A DEMAGOGUE

And the Senator from New Hampshire said the Senator from South Carolina was a Traitor.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—[Special.]—It was a breezy day in the senate, and all because of the president's pension veto. Mr. Hawley started the ball rolling when "that old fool from New Hampshire," as Senator Blair is generally termed, engaged the discussion by severely criticizing the president and saying that he might, in his vetoes, have used the language of a gentleman.

"Let the president," he said, "look back over his own record and consider if silence is not golden, in some instances. Let him who is a glib talker at first, stand, whether he is at this end of the avenue or the other."

He then assaulted Senator Butler, of South Carolina, saying he had confessed himself negligent in the discharge of his duty.

Senator Butler replied in a dignified manner to Senator Blair's onslaught upon the president and then replied to those upon himself, in which he characterized Blair as a demagogue, alluded somewhat lightly to his courage, and said he and his measures were an incubus on the senate. His remarks were very scathing and

CONSIDERABLY RILED the anger of Senator Blair, who jumped from his seat like a jack-in-the-box, and pitched into Senator Butler as a rebel and a traitor.

Senator Butler continued by saying he was no traitor, and was not indebted to the mercy of the government for his life, and wound up with the remark that he did not claim much personal courage, but Senator Blair would find that he would not shrink from any test he might apply. The debate was assuming a war-like tone, and Senator Butler was just about to again exhort the old nuisance, when he was interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, and was not permitted to reply. He will probably be heard to-morrow.

Wool pulling commenced in the house today. Many republicans moved the contest, but the subject under discussion was only briefly touched upon. At the outset the bloody strife was conspicuously waved. Nearly every member on the democratic side immediately retired and left the floor to the republicans, who devoted the day to the wailing and flouting of the emancipated negro.

Mr. Kennedy, of Ohio, was so bitter and slanderous upon the south that even the members of his own party could not listen to his dire remarks, and consequently retired. Georgia seemed to be his favorite state to slander, and he even went so far as to say, "If an asylum for idiots was erected in Georgia, the governor would have to escape to the mountains or else would be its first inmate."

His slanders were so base and dirty that it is doubtful if he will be replied to.

Tomorrow will be devoted to the postoffice appropriation bill, and on Saturday the tariff will again be taken up. A vote on the wool schedule is expected on Monday afternoon.

The democratic vote now confident that there will be no dissenting vote among members of their party in the house when the tariff bill is taken up for the passage the latter part of next week. Mr. Mills claims if Mr. Randall is present he will probably vote for it; also a number of republicans, including Messrs. Fitch of New York, Nelson of Minnesota, and Anderson of Iowa. All the independent republicans are also said to be in favor of the bill.

A GRAND SCHEME. Colonel J. E. Brown, of Haddonfield, New Jersey, is here endeavoring to get the members of congress from the thirteen original states interested in a plan to construct a memorial monument in Philadelphia to preserve, conspicuously and permanently, the important events of the first century of American independence under constitutional government. His plan is to get the signatures of the representatives of the original thirteen states to a letter favoring it and then to have a bill introduced to make an appropriation for the construction of this monument. This letter is now being circulated among the members of Congress. It should be the work of Thomas Jefferson, holding the declaration of independence in his hands; the second General Washington, with his sword; the next Robert Morris, with the purse; Madison, with the constitution, and Alexander Hamilton, with the treasury. It should have bronze plates upon which shall be inscribed the history of important events of the country.

MR. RANDALL IMPROVING. Mr. Randall is much improved today, and there now seems to be little doubt but that he will recover.

The conference committee on the river and harbor bill is still in a deadlock. They were in session two hours today, but could not agree and will meet again tomorrow. E. W. B.

SENATE'S PROCEEDINGS. The Little Row Between Senators Butler and Blair.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A resolution to print extra copies of the constitution and the pension bills, was the text for some political discussion. Mr. Cockrell, wishing to have the last of the pension bills, called for a vote. Mr. Hawley intimating that the publication of that veto would not help the president, or his party, with the surviving soldiers of the republic, in view of the assertion contained in it that there was a parallel in many other cases that had reached a successful conclusion.

Messrs. Hawley and Blair criticized the language of the president's veto message. Mr. Blair in turn attacked Mr. Blair, intimating that he was a traitor and indebted for his life to the mercy of his country.

Without disposing of the subject the senate, at 2 o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session, and was addressed by Mr. George in favor of its ratification.

At the conclusion of Mr. George's speech the

fortification bill was taken up and was, by unanimous consent, postponed until after the passage of the army appropriation bill.

The senate then took up the senate bill referring to the court of claims, the claims of laborers, workmen and mechanics employed under the government since June 22, 1865, for excess of labor over the eight hours fixed by the act of that date as a legal day's work.

Mr. Cockrell offered an amendment, providing that any amount allowed shall be paid only to claimant (if living) or to his personal representative (if dead). He said he wanted to test off claim agents and attorneys from getting three-fourths of the amount.

The amendment was agreed to. The bill was discussed by Messrs. Blair, Cockrell, Payne, Vest and Stewart, when without action on the bill, the senate, at 6 p. m., adjourned till tomorrow.

TACKLING WOOL. The House has a lively time on the tariff bill.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Sessions of the house were ordered for next Wednesday and Thursday nights for the consideration of bills reported respectively from the committee on labor and the committee on military affairs.

E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, attempted to obtain night session of the house, but failed to get the necessary vote, but a call for the regular order made by Mr. Blair, of Missouri, operated as objection.

Mr. Ford, of Michigan, from the committee on military affairs, reported back a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate alleged evasions of the contract labor law.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, spoke of the importance of the subject under discussion, and thought the committee should be composed of the best men in the house. In reply to a question by Mr. Vandever, of California, Mr. Ford stated that he resented the suggestion enough in scope to cover the subject of any evasion of the law against Chinese immigration.

Mr. Cox, of Alexandria, called the attention of the house to the great necessity of this resolution to correct abuses now existing. There was an abnormal immigration to this country by men persuaded to come here by false and fraudulent pretenses. Instead of there being ordinary immigration from Italy, Italians were coming into this country at the rate of 80,000 a year, under influences that should be inquired into. There had come into New York, in one month, 20,000 men who did not know our language, and who added nothing to our wealth and labor.

Mr. Morrow, of California, was glad that the house at last commenced the consideration of the Pacific coast has been confronted with that question for thirty years, and the necessities of that section have been declaring over and over again that Chinese immigration could not be assimilated. New York was confronted with the same condition of affairs, and the result was adopted.

The house then went into committee of the whole. Mr. Springer, in the chair, on the tariff bill, the agreement being that no vote should be taken on the pending wool schedule today.

Mr. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, moved that the bill be greatly shortened. If the majority should agree to allow a yeas and nays vote to be taken in the house on the wool schedule, but Mr. Mills disclaimed any intention to enter into such arrangement.

Mr. Pughley, of Ohio, opposed the schedule as it appears in the bill, contending that it would destroy the sheep growing industry and incidentally make unavailable much of the wool of the country. He said the wool schedule as it is, would destroy the sheep growing industry and incidentally make unavailable much of the wool of the country. He said the wool schedule as it is, would destroy the sheep growing industry and incidentally make unavailable much of the wool of the country.

Mr. O'Donnell, of Michigan, characterized the present bill as a sectional bill. He felt that he knew north, no east, west, was all south. The attempt to place wool on the free list would injure one-fifth of the people of the United States. He said the wool schedule as it is, would destroy the sheep growing industry and incidentally make unavailable much of the wool of the country.

Mr. McKim, of New Hampshire, spoke of the value of sheep growing for the purpose of increasing the profits of the wool grower. He said the wool schedule as it is, would destroy the sheep growing industry and incidentally make unavailable much of the wool of the country.

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, said that the placing of wool on the free list struck a deadly blow at the wool grower of his district. He said the wool schedule as it is, would destroy the sheep growing industry and incidentally make unavailable much of the wool of the country.

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, asserted there was no political party in the country which was hostile to American interests, and he questioned the sincerity of the gentlemen on the other side when they charged the democratic party with desiring to inaugurate an English system in this western hemisphere.

Mr. Allen, of Michigan, said that this country could and would produce all the wool it needed. It was a pity that the wool growers had protected all of the products of the country south of Mason and Dixon's line, and in the north the wool growers had been treated with sectionalism.

If they believed they could make strike at Michigan through her great staples—silk, lumber and wool—with impunity, they would learn better at the hands of the wool growers of Michigan, said the bill had received the endorsement and sanction of the democratic party, and he had some doubt as to a party measure. He had some doubt as to a party measure. He had some doubt as to a party measure.

Continued on Fourth Column Fifth Page.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1888.

DOWN FIFTY FEET

A Train on the Virginia Midland Goes.

A TERRIBLE CRASH IN THE DARK.

Fat Nancy's Trestle Gives Way and a South-bound Train Is Precipitated to the Creek Below.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va., July 12.—Express train No. 52 left Orange Court House, south bound, on time at 1:50 this morning with Conductor C. P. Taylor, Engineer Watkins and Fireman Kelly. About two miles south of Orange is a trestle 48 feet high, which was known to be weak and the railroad company was engaged in filling it in. The train was moving at the speed of six miles, crossing the trestle under regular orders. The engine had passed safely over most of the trestle when the smoker, mail, baggage and express went down with a great crash, and the engine, tender and two passenger coaches. Two sleepers remained on the trestle. The engine went down, the pilot and foremost, thus communicating a no fire to the wreck. All the lights were extinguished in the fall. As soon as the accident occurred, the engine was but slightly injured, walked back to Orange and telegraphed for assistance.

Dr. W. C. M. Randolph and other physicians left here in a special train for the wreck. The left hand and some of the worst hurt were taken to Orange, where more seriously hurt were brought to Charlottesville and placed in the college hospital, hotels and the homes of friends. As far as can be now ascertained they were killed.

W. B. PARROTT, of Albemarle county, postal clerk, badly injured.

H. S. WHITTINGTON, of Greensboro, N.C., postal clerk, badly injured.

H. C. BRIGHTWELL, postal clerk, of Prospect, Prince Edward county, Va., lived until he reached the hospital.

J. Q. WEST and J. L. WALTHALL, of Washington, D. C., postal clerks, badly injured.

LOUIS JENKINS, of Lynchburg, postal clerk, slightly injured.

POTTERFIELD, express agent, seriously injured.

J. C. BRIGHTWELL, of Lynchburg, a passenger, internal injuries.

Dr. W. C. M. Randolph, of Alexandria, who was in the car next to the smoker, when the accident occurred, was hurt about the head and one leg was injured.

The injured are estimated at about 25.

Fat Nancy's trestle is two miles west of Orange courthouse, on the Virginia Midland railroad, and one of the highest in the state, being fifty-nine feet above the creek. It was on time, under charge of C. P. Taylor, and moving at a slow rate, having been flagged.

The engine had crossed when the smoking car, tender and two passenger coaches, and the mail, express, passenger coach and sleeper, which dragged the engine into the general wreck, fell from the trestle, and the engine and total darkness followed. Cries for help and the screams of young children added horror to the terrible scene and people living in the neighborhood fled in panic.

Dr. E. W. Rowe, of the first professional aid. A train from Charlottesville arrived at the scene of the accident, and the injured were being taken to the hospital.

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HAULING DOWN THE FLAG.

A Sensational Episode in a Missouri Village.

St. Louis, Mo., July 12.—[Special.]—A case out of the usual order was on trial here before Justice C. P. Davis, on complaint of Squire P. Langston, of Harwood, a little town in the northern part of Vernon county. C. S. Gee, F. W. Koehler, A. L. Craig, Amos Shute and Edward Craig were arrested for destroying a flag. The complainant set up that the parties above mentioned entered his premises on July 11, against the earnest protest of his wife and daughters, and after pulling down a flag which had been put up by his nine-year-old boy, they trampled upon it; also, that they used abusive language to his wife. He said the flag was made by his twelve-year-old daughter, as near as he could remember, and he knew how, and the material at hand would admit. The flag was about 10 by 13 inches, and consisted of six or eight stripes, alternating red and white, and when taken down was on a pole about seven feet high. Mr. Langston says he was a member of the 26th Kentucky cavalry, served with Morgan during the war, and that he never taught his children to know what a confederate flag was and that they never had seen one. He attributes the acts of the party who took the flag to political animosity and a lack of respect for the government. He said the flag was a rebel flag and that himself and party resolved to take it down, which they did. He also says Mr. Langston admitted it was a rebel flag, and said it had good a right to be there as any flag. He refused to be tried by a jury, and he refused to take it down which she refused, and dared him to take it down.

Judge Charles G. Burton appeared for the defendants, and prosecuting Attorney A. J. Smith appeared for Langston. After hearing the evidence Justice Davis dismissed all of the parties except Gee, whom he fined \$100 and costs. Gee entered into bond for the amount.

BALE TIME TO PRAY. Lynching of William Smith at Wytheville, Virginia.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—A special from Wytheville, Va., says: At 12 o'clock last night a body of masked men pulled William Smith, colored, charged with having committed a crime against a respectable white lady, Mrs. Midkiff, in Pulaski county, from the custody of Sheriff Harkreader, at the depot, in this place, and hung him in a grove about 400 yards distant. After laughing Smith the lynching was ridiculed by the mob with bullets. Those participating in the affair were from Pulaski county. The men had been in this neighborhood since yesterday morning. Sheriff Harkreader received information of their presence and intention, and was about to board the train with a view of taking Smith to Lynchburg, when the mob appeared and took possession of the train, giving him time to pray. He made a confession of his crime.

STROEL'S STRATEGEM. For Working Money Out of Rural Suckers.

TORONTO, Kans., July 12.—[Special.]—The United States marshal has arrested one Louis Stroel, a young man about twenty-three years old, on the charge of selling and offering for sale counterfeit money, and says it is a very fine counterfeit, and is in the hands of the United States marshal.

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A DUEL WITH SWORDS.

General Boulanger and M. Floquet to Fight.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER.

Boulanger Moves the Dissolution of the Chamber, Which Motion is Lost—He Gives the Lie to Floquet.

PARIS, July 12.—General Boulanger in his speech in the chamber of deputies today, proposing dissolution of that body, said that a course was imperative and that the elections ought to be held before the celebration of the centenary of the revolution of 1789. The country was in a state of anarchy, and the republic was in danger. The chamber of deputies was falling into ruin and decay, and the country was trembling with emotion at always having presented to it as an enemy, a citizen who was only desired the well-being of the republic. The monarchists were watching the republic, expecting of its death agony. The country felt that its safety demanded a revision of the constitution. He did not doubt that the patriotism of the deputies was on a level with the patriotism of the people, and he was demanding the passage of the resolution that the chambers, being convinced of the necessity for fresh elections, ask President Carnot for a dissolution.

Premier Floquet reproached Mr. Boulanger for relying for support from the left. [Applause.] He said it was not for a man like Boulanger, who was always absent from the chamber, to judge of its legislative labors, or criticize the hard working members. What had Boulanger done?

Boulanger moved an appeal to the country. Floquet—the country answered you in the Chamber election.

M. Spain (Bonapartist deputy for Charente)—The country unanimously pronounced through me a revision.

Floquet—We have never recognized you as one of us. You are a lingerer in the sacristies, in the ante chambers of the princes. We will not recognize you as one of us. You are a lingerer in the sacristies, in the ante chambers of the princes. We will not recognize you as one of us.

Boulanger—M. Floquet's speech is only the utterance of a badly won school. He is not in any way allude to the general policy of revision. He merely makes personal attacks. He is not in any way allude to the general policy of revision. He merely makes personal attacks.

Boulanger asked if Floquet was to be applied to Floquet or to himself.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Gladstone Tries to Hold the Government to Its Promise.

LONDON, July 12.—In the house of commons this afternoon Mr. Smith, government leader, in answer to Mr. Parnell, said that the government maintains the opinion that the tribunal which Mr. Parnell suggested was incompetent to treat of the question that he proposed to raise, but the government were willing to pass an act providing for the appointment of a committee consisting wholly of judges, fully empowered to inquire into the allegations and charges made against Irish members of parliament by the London Times.

Mr. Parnell said that he intended to put the terms of a motion to this effect.

Mr. Gladstone said it was desirable that Mr. Smith should do this in order that the house might see the exact terms of the motion.

Mr. Parnell said he would put the notice on paper tomorrow or Monday.

Mr. Gladstone said he would accept the government's offer. His acceptance of the offer, however, will be subject to rigid conditions regarding the judges to be appointed and the scope of the inquiry.

In the house of commons tonight Mr. Parnell commenced to propose for the present session of parliament a measure to prevent the sale of land and purchase under the Act of 1880, and to prevent the sale of land and purchase under the Act of 1880, and to prevent the sale of land and purchase under the Act of 1880.

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Mr. G. K. Woodward, on a Business Trip to New York

Out on His Own Recognizance, He Leaves the City—The Sheriff Does Not Know It—His Wife Explains the Matter.

Mr. G. K. Woodward left the city yesterday. He left suddenly. And unexpectedly. Mr. Woodward will be remembered as the editor of the Working-World, against whom there is pending a suit for criminal libel. The suit in question originated in some articles in Mr. Woodward's paper concerning the treatment of prisoners, and particularly of colored prisoners at the station.

prisoners, at the stationhouse. The festive editor hesitated not to mention names, and among the names mentioned in this rather undesirable connection was that of Captain Couch. The captain immediately began the suit for libel.

A mistrial was the result.

Since that time, and pending a new trial, Woodward has been out on bond.

Wednesday morning Woodward was surrendered by his bondsmen and placed under arrest.

To those curious enough to inquire into the matter, it was stated that Woodward

"No," said the lawyer, "you going to jail."

ron't help matters at all. In fact, it may have contrary effect. I advise you to get up some more bondsmen, and keepout of jail."

So the little bundle was carried back home. Woodward's bond was reduced to \$100 by Judge Van Epps, and later in the afternoon, (Wednesday afternoon) he was released upon his own recognizance by Sheriff Thomas. It was understood between the two that Woodward would report to the sheriff early next morning and on the bond.

That was yesterday morning.

Woodward's did not.

"No, I have not," said Mr. Poola. "There is no officer looking for him, not I, and I don't

"He is in Atlanta?"

"I couldn't say. I understand that they ended pretty hard to find him, though, and I suppose they would have found him if he was the city."

Fifteen or twenty minutes later, Colonel Thomas, the sheriff, was asked the same question.

"Do you know where Mr. Woodward is?"

"No," said Colonel Thomas, "I can't say that do. You know I ordered him released

On his own recognizance yesterday afternoon, and he was to have seen me this morning to arrange about a new bond. He didn't come to see me. I suppose he just thought I did notify him when I was ready. It must have been a misunderstanding."

"Did you make any effort to find him?"

"Yes, but he was not at his office. They told me he had just left."

"Is he in Atlanta?"

"Oh, yes. It was about four this afternoon, I think, when he telephoned for me from the

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For Colonel Gray, his attorney.

Then there is no probability that he has town?"

"I should think not. The bond is a \$10,000 one, and I believe he can give it without trouble."

After still the reporter called at Mr. Woodward's home, on Capitol avenue, and was met on the door by Mrs. Woodward.

"Is Mr. Woodward at home?" she was asked.

"No," she answered, "he is not at home."

"Is he in Atlanta?"

"no. He left here about three hours ago."

"Why?"

"Well, he went on a business trip. He wanted to go and wanted to have his trial first. It was not given him. His lawyer advised today in the presence of Judge Van Epps to leave, and he left."

"What train did he leave on?"

"Don't know."

"Do you know where he is?"

"No. I know where he is going, but he

probably make a dozen stops before he here. Then he is coming straight back." "From where?" "From—New York." "How long will he be gone?" "Oh, he's coming back. He will be gone, probably two weeks, but he is coming."

A QUEER SPECIMEN.
E. Casey, the sixty-nine-year-old New
boy,
of the queerest-looking specimens of
city ever seen upon the streets of Atlant

is armless, unless a piece of flesh and what is hinged onto his right shoulder and what appears to be an overgrown arm can be called an arm. He was born that way in 1819, and therefore cannot help it. His body is otherwise deformed, his back being curved and his body out of all human shape. He is a native of Howard county, Miss. and until 1881, was in comfortable circumstances, but he is now obliged to work for his living, and he seems

Just now he is selling for a similar price the *United States Gazette* of Kingston, January 4, 1800, which contains an account of the funeral ceremonies of George Washington, and other interesting matter of that time. The paper is full of business, and as a sixty-nine year old newsboy is a success.

ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

* Items Caught in the Corridors and

STANT GENERAL KILL has received 28
on the war department at Washington
of these tents will be sent to Gaines
the use of the Ninth Georgia battalion
encampment which begins August 15
MILITARY ADVISORY board, composed
prominent soldiers of the state, at
Apalata, on the first week of Augu

SUPREME COURT delivered decision yesterday.

—

An Uncle and Niece.

Jonathan Gaskins, of Harrisburg, passed through the city yesterday with his son, a middle-aged white man, and his seventeen-year-old girl, named Elsie. The son was sent up for life for murder, and passed about two months ago. So when he returned home Morton forged a note from the son.

er-in-law for \$2,000, and taking
with him, he skipped. Sunday he
were arrested in Jacksonville, Fla.
has been living with him as his wife
is perfectly devoted to him.

by the Mexicans, a deng
e, and a view of Chautauq

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tice and have extra arrangements for collections in
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Supreme Court Decisions.

**THE COMPILER CONTAINING THE HEAD-
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DURING**

OCTOBER TERM 1887
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GONE.

**Mr. G. K. Woodward, on a Busi-
ness Trip to New York.**

**Out on His Own Recognizance, He Leaves the
City—The Sheriff Does Not Know It—
His Wife Explains the Matter.**

Mr. G. K. Woodward left the city yesterday.
He left suddenly.
And unexpectedly.

Mr. Woodward will be remembered as the
editor of the Working World, against whom
there is pending a suit for criminal libel. The
suit in question, originated in some articles in
Mr. Woodward's paper concerning the treat-
ment of prisoners, and particularly of colored
prisoners, at the stationhouse. The festive ed-
itor hesitated not to mention names, and
among the names mentioned in this rather un-
pleasant connection, was that of Captain
Cochran. The captain immediately began the
suit for libel.

A mistrial was the result.
Since that time, and pending a new trial,
Woodward has been out on his own recogni-
zance.

To those curious enough to inquire into the
matter, it was stated that Woodward himself
had asked that this be done. He was tired of
waging for a trial, and the idea was to force
an immediate trial by going to jail.

A little bundle of clothes was rolled up, by
way of preparation for a short while in jail,
and the editor made it known to his friends
that he was resigned to his fate.

A friend of Woodward's heard of the matter,
and together they went to a lawyer for advice
upon the subject.

"No," said the lawyer, "you going to jail
won't help matters at all. In fact, it may have
a contrary effect. I advise you to get up some
more bonds, and keep out of jail."

So the little bundle was carried back home.
Woodward's bond was reduced to \$100 by
Judge Van Epps, and later in the afternoon,
(Wednesday afternoon), he was released upon
his own recognizance by Sheriff Thomas. It
was understood between the two that Wood-
ward would report to the sheriff early next
morning and fix the bond.

That was yesterday morning.
Woodward did not report.

Later in the day, a man was sent out to
hunt for Woodward, then another, and then
another. They went to his office, to his law-
yers, and in fact, to all places where there was
a probability of Woodward's being found.
Night came on and Woodward had not been
found.

"Have you heard from Mr. Woodward?"
"No, I have not," said Mr. Poole. "There
was an officer looking for him but I don't
think he found him."

"I couldn't say I understand that they
tried pretty hard to find him, though, and I
suppose they would have found him if he was
in the city."

Fifteen or twenty minutes later, Colonel
Thomas, the sheriff, was asked the same
question.

"Do you know where Mr. Woodward is?"
"No," said Colonel Thomas. "I can't say that
I do. You know I ordered him released upon
his own recognizance yesterday afternoon,
and he was to have come here this morning
to arrange about a new bond. He didn't
come to see me. I suppose he just thought I
would notify him when he was ready. It must
have been a misunderstanding."

"Did you make any effort to find him?"
"Yes, but he was not at his office. They
said he had just left."

"Is he in Atlanta?"
"Oh, yes. It was about four this afternoon,
I think, when he telephoned to me from the
office of Colonel Bray, his attorney."

"Then there is no probability that he has
left town?"
"I should think not. The bond is a
small one, and I believe he can give it without
any trouble."

Later still the reporter called at Mr. Wood-
ward's home, on Capitol avenue, and was met
at the door by Mrs. Woodward.

"Is Mr. Woodward at home?" she was
asked.

"No," she answered, "he is not at home."
"Is he in Atlanta?"
"No—no. He left here about three hours
ago."

"Why?"
"Well, he went on a business trip. He was
obliged to go and wanted to have his trial first,
but it was not given him. His lawyer advised
him today in the presence of Judge Van Epps
to leave, and he left."

"What train did he leave on?"
"I don't know."

"Do you know where he is?"
"No. I know where he is going, but he
will probably make a dozen stops before he
gets there. Then he is coming straight back."

"From where?"
"From New York."

"How long will he be gone?"
"Oh, he's coming back. He will be gone a
week, probably two weeks, but he is coming
back."

Remember the special train for
those whose business closes at six
o'clock leaves for Chautauqua at
6:20. Go at 6:20 and have two hours
of music by the Mexicans, a deli-
cious ride, and a view of Chautauqua.

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ANOTHER WEDDING.

**Cap-Joyner Keeps Up His Reputation as a
Masochist.**

"Come on, yeh. Day ain't nobody gwine ter
hurt you."
The speaker beckoned encouragingly to a
negro woman in Judge Tanner's office yester-
day.

"Sis, dat foolishness. Heah? If you's
gwine ter marry me, you better make haste,
I've got ter go ter work 'fo' long."

The woman started, then stopped and gig-
gled again.

"Now, look a here, Jane McFee, if me an'
you is goin' ter marry we's got to be in a hurry
come in."

The woman looked at Cap, and then, with-
out another word, she walked across the room
and took her place beside the darky in front
of Judge Tanner's desk.

In a little while they were man and wife—
George Roberts and Jane McFee.

"Cap," asked Judge Tanner, as the colored
couple left the room, "how many negro wed-
dings have happened while you were in my
office?"

"I don't know," acknowledged the chief;
"a good many, though."

A SAD FUNERAL.

**Burial of the Remains of Mr. Samuel M.
Shaver Yesterday.**

Mr. Samuel M. Shaver, of Nashville, Tenn.,
who was buried from the residence of his sister,
Mrs. Wallace P. Reed, yesterday, had a
most interesting life. He was first re-
ported that he had died of heart disease, but
an autopsy showed that apoplexy was the
cause of his death. Mr. Shaver was a young
man of bright intellect, and his devotion to
his family and friends, and his high sense of
honor made him loved and admired wherever
he was known.

At the funeral some of the oldest and
most distinguished citizens of Atlanta were
present. It was an exceptionally sad occa-
sion, and the bereaved relatives have the
sympathy of all. The floral decorations
were superb. The pallbearers were A. C.
Briscoe, Judge J. T. Pendleton, W. T. Sparks,
Green B. Adair, William Williams and E. A.
Henshaw. The services were conducted by
Rev. Dr. H. H. Tucker.

Deceased left a widow, formerly Miss Wood,
of Rockdale county, who is overwhelmed with
grief under the shock of the sudden loss of her
husband, which has been visited upon her.

Remember the special train for
those whose business closes at six
o'clock leaves for Chautauqua at
6:20. Go at 6:20 and have two hours
of music by the Mexicans, a deli-
cious ride, and a view of Chautauqua.

Hurry away from your place of business at 6
o'clock this evening, catch the 6:20 train for
Chautauqua, hear the concert, get cool and
see the beautiful grounds.

SOCIAL GOSSIP.

The young ladies of the Fourth Presbyterian
church will give an entertainment and ice cream
supper at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Payne,
corner Jackson street and Highland avenue, Friday
night. An excellent program has been arranged,
and a rare treat is promised all who attend. The
charge for admission will be small. A large attend-
ance is requested.

This evening, commencing at six o'clock,
the ladies of St. Philip's will give an entertain-
ment on the lawn at the rectory. Choice selections
of music will be rendered by a band, and refreshments
of all kinds served.

Mr. John D. Berry, Newnan, was in the
city yesterday, on his way home from a two weeks'
visit to Baltimore.

Mrs. John Ryan and daughter, Miss Ida
Ryan, left this morning via the Air-Line, for Old
Point Comfort for a couple of weeks, from whence
they will go to Newport, Saratoga and Narragansett
Pier for the remainder of the summer.

Miss Myrtle Powers and her uncle, J. M.
Perry, left a few days since for Opelika, Ala.

Rev. Dr. J. N. Craig and family left for
Mont Eagle, Tenn., yesterday morning. Dr. Craig
expects to return to Atlanta next week, leaving his
family at Mont Eagle for the summer.

Miss Birdie Lichtenwalter passed through
the city yesterday en route to South Whittier, Cal.,
where she goes to spend the summer with relatives
and friends.

Messrs. C. Edward and William W. Apple,
sons of Colonel D. W. Apple, general agent of the
Central railroad, left last night via the Central and
will sail tomorrow for Savannah, Ga., on the
"Tallahassee" for New York. They will visit Bal-
timore, Washington, Philadelphia and the eastern
cities before returning home.

Miss Lizzie Alexander, of Augusta, who has
been spending a few days at Indian Springs, has
returned to Atlanta and is the guest of her friend, Miss
Sallie Sanders, on Washington street.

Mr. John Little, of Columbus, passed
through the city yesterday on his way home from
the University of Georgia.

A Suggestive Souvenir.
The Spring House, Richmond, S. C., N. Y.,
this year adds to its usual complement of
cigars realized by presenting to its guests a
new and attractive idea. For Tooth
Polisher; probably as a gentle reminder that
they should employ the best known means to
preserve unimpaired their full capacity for en-
joying from year to year the excellent table
for which this hotel is deservedly noted.

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Compiled by John L. Williams & Sons, Bank-
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This well gotten up work contains important facts
and figures regarding southern investment securi-
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seen that the authors have done their best to
set forth in plain and concise language all the
reliable facts, actual facts and reliable figures
and general information in regard to the business
and finances of the south, and its institutions. And
in this it has done so well in causing the greatest
attractive and substantial advantages of our section
to be more widely known and accepted, and in at-
tracting the attention of outside capitalists to our
section. In short, it is a manual of practical
information and a credit to Mr. John L. Wil-
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PILES, FISTULA AND ALL RECTAL DIS-

eases treated by a painless process. No loss

of time from business. No knife, ligature or

caustic. A RADICAL CURE GUARANTEED IN EVERY

case treated. Reference given.

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COMPLEXION

FOR MEN

Without injury positively

removes freckles, liver spots,

and all skin blemishes. It is a wash or powder

that can be used at any time. It is a wash or powder

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VESTIBULED TRAINS

The Luxury of Modern Railroad Travel.

A Veteran Railroader—Notes of Travel on the Roads that Center in Atlanta—Prominent Railroaders.

The growth of the "vestibuled" train service is a matter of great interest to the traveling public.

The beauties and conveniences of the first of these trains to the south—that which was run between New York and Jacksonville last winter—were fully described in the columns of THE CONSTITUTION, so everybody knows that a vestibuled train is the perfection of comfort in travel. The great popularity which these trains have met everywhere has resulted in a general demand from all parts of the country, and the Pullman company is far behind its orders.

The only train of this kind now running through the south, is that run via the Memphis and Charleston, and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia from Memphis to New York. Unique folders advertise the inauguration of this train. Upon a background made by the interweaving of the "Stars and Stripes" and a "red banner," are excellent pictures of President Cleveland and General Harrison. The wording of the advertisement is catching, "the inauguration" being the prominent words at the head of the sheet, and "Cleveland" catching the reader's eye from the bottom. It is not, however, the inauguration of President Cleveland that is meant, but the inauguration of this new vestibuled limited train which runs by Cleveland, Tennessee.

In this train General Passenger Agent B. W. Wrenn has made a welcome departure from that in practice on other systems which have vestibuled trains. No extra baggage is made for the limited, the rate being the same as on all other trains.

By the way, Atlanta is to have a vestibuled train in the fall. This will be known as the Cincinnati and Jacksonville short line and will run over the Queen and Crescent and East Tennessee between the two points named. The East Tennessee will take the train at Chattanooga and will bring it through Atlanta to Jacksonville. A special feature of that train will be its having both Pullman and Mann cars. The service will be inaugurated about October 1st.

The semi-annual meeting of the National Association of General Baggage Agents will be held at the Murray Hill hotel, New York, commencing on the 18th inst. The boys are to be handsomely entertained, and excursions to West Point, Coney Island and other points of interest will be arranged. The National Association of General Baggage Agents was organized in February, 1887, and since its organization has been doing a noble way of regulating business as a few years ago the through check baggage system was in vogue when it was carried by two or more roads was almost unknown.

To be Uniformed. It will be good news to the traveling public and others who have business with Captain Jim Armstrong, depotmaster at the carshed, to know that he is going to come out in a regulation uniform, brass buttons and all. This will enable him to be recognized more readily and when the big rush is on and the crowd is surging by ways at the same time, Captain Armstrong's noble uniform will guide the anxious traveler to him.

A Veteran. Captain John F. Reynolds, now local agent of the Western and Atlantic's road at Dalton, was in the city yesterday, and went up to the Chattanooga to hear the Mexican band. Captain Reynolds is a veteran railroad man, having been a conductor on the State road in 1848, and running the Atlanta and Dalton road for thirty years. He still has a ticket puncher's grip in his right hand.

A Campaign Club. Cecil Gabbett, general manager of the Western of Alabama, who has just returned from his trip to Europe, brought back a blackthorn shillalah, which he has presented to John C. Calhoun, general baggage agent. Mr. Calhoun will use it as a campaign club, in connection with a red bandana, and is sure it is a success.

Via Chattanooga. Supplement No. 1 to rate sheet 54, which went into effect Saturday, the 7th inst., has just been issued by Assistant Commissioner M. S. Slagter of the Southern Passenger association. It announces that the fare for continuous passage from Birmingham to Atlanta via Chattanooga and the Alabama Great Southern railroad, will be \$5.

The Encampment. The state military encampment at St. Simons Island is well attended, the railroad rates and arrangements all tending to draw the crowd. And when railroad rates are low to desirable points people will travel. The Atlanta and Dalton road had a train of nine cars for St. Simons yesterday.

Will Not Strike. As published in THE CONSTITUTION yesterday, the railroad engineers who were to be on strike on the East Tennessee road, on account of the discharge of a brotherhood member, have voted against such a strike, and the trouble is ended. The majority rules and is considered to be right.

Good Business. The summer travel for 1888 will show a great increase over previous years. The pleasure resorts are receiving a larger number of day trippers, and the local traffic to Chattanooga will also add considerably to the volume of business.

Sold Under a Decree. MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 12.—[Special.]—Under a decree of the United States court, the Montgomery and Florida railroad was sold at public outcry here today. The road runs 45 miles from Montgomery in a southeasterly direction, and taps a fine timber and agricultural country. The road was bid in by David S. Boody, of Philadelphia, at one hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars. Colonel Boody represented the bidders at the sale, and after the sale said they would have paid him a hundred thousand dollars for the property if it had been necessary. Most of the bonds were held by New York capitalists, and the road will be extended toward Florida.

A Freight Agent Strips. MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 12.—C. O. Johnson, division freight agent of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad, left this city yesterday suddenly. At the same time a pretty typewriter girl, aged seventeen, who was employed in the office, also disappeared. Mr. Johnson was a prominent member of the Catholic Knights of Atlanta, and member of the board, having charge of \$1,500 belonging to the order, and kept in a Memphis bank.

Brief Mention. Wm. J. Walker, of the Texas Pacific, is out on the road looking after the looking after of P. J. H. Griffin, of the Evansville route, is returned to headquarters after a trip to Canton, N. C.

Rival agents are now figuring on the distance from Savannah to Birmingham, via Columbia or Atlanta.

W. J. Selmer, southern passenger agent of the Michigan Central, who has quarters at Cincinnati, was in the city yesterday.

E. B. McChen, freight and passenger agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, with headquarters at Jacksonville, was in the city yesterday.

A. A. Gallagher, southern passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific, with headquarters at St. Louis, was in the city yesterday on his way to Savannah.

Colonel R. D. Mann has received advice from New York telling of the safe arrival of the "Alaska" at Queenstown, the steamer having made the trip in seven days and seven hours. Major Sayre and wife, accompanied by the Misses Harwood, were passengers on the "Alaska."

Children's Teeth

should be kept clean and bright, which can be done by daily use of the

IDEAL TOOTH PASTE

It can be applied from early infancy with

marked comfort and benefit and children enjoy

regular use when relieved to be tortured by

bristles. One of the most skillful, successful and

conscientious dentists in the South, Dr. R. S. Sayre, of Union, after thorough test, writes, "As a

cleanser of children's teeth the Ideal Teeth

Paste has no equal."

A LUXURY. AN ECONOMY. A NECESSITY.

Its Economy. Holder Impermeable 35 cents.

Polisher only need be renewed. (5 boxed) 25 cents.

Dealers or mail.

HORSEY MFG CO, UICN, N. Y.

At wholesale by J. J. HALLIVAN.

may 17 2nd col 1 r m 20 3

THE W. C. T. U.

An Interesting Meeting at the First Baptist Church Yesterday.

The W. C. T. U. meeting held yesterday afternoon at the First Baptist church, was of unusual interest. The devotional exercises, solemn and tender, were conducted by Mrs. Witter. The reports of committees developed the fact that mothers meetings are being held from house to house for the benefit of such as cannot attend the union.

Mrs. M. N. Calloway, superintendent of social purity department, then conducted a Bible reading, participated in by the ladies present, showing the reflex influence upon W. C. T. U. women of their work "for God and home and native land."

God himself shall reward them by equipping them with the gospel armor; by filling their hearts and mouths with His promises; by sustaining them with His promises; and by giving them patience in activity.

Then came a well prepared paper on social purity, by Mrs. Calloway. She pointed out some of the obstacles in the way of workers in this department, which are held by the majority of people. Individual conscience needs arousing on this point, so as to act upon public opinion.

Another obstacle is the objection sometimes urged that exposure of the evils sought to be reformed is in itself hurtful. The answer is, "The exposure of sin is necessary. 'Publicity of wrong may bring evil to the few, while silence will bring moral murder to many.'"

Organized evil must be met by organized effort. Ministers, physicians, teachers and parents must combine to raise the standard of moral purity, and to warn the young against the evils of sin.

The noble and pure side of the object should be urged, i. e., the defense of the wronged, the knightly side of manhood, protecting the weak. Juvenile societies, called "Anti-bad-word societies," are being formed.

The meeting was thrown open for remarks, and several telling incidents were related showing the need of a cheap, well-managed lodging house for homeless girls seeking employment.

It was also developed by several pathetic recitals that Atlanta sadly needs a home of refuge for penitent erring women.

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DR. PRICE'S

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence is proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the purest, purest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK, N. Y.

100 and 125 cent cans.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

5 or 10 lb. and 25 lb. cans.

MEETINGS.

The (Vet) Gate City Guards

For Senior.

Will meet at Veterans' hall, on Broad street, next

Monday eve at 8 o'clock to arrange for the reunion

of the Georgia regiment at Newnan on the 1st.

A 1 come out. W. L. EZZARD, Captain.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce JUDGE W. R.

HAMMOND as a candidate for Senator from the

Thirtieth district, subject to the democratic nomi-

nation.

Justice of the Peace.

Through the many solicitations of my friends, I

announce myself a candidate for the office of Justice

of the Peace 102d District G. M., Fulton county, Ga.,

to fill the unexpired term of Judge Butt, who has

resigned. Election held on Saturday, July 14, 1888.

Being badly crippled and unable to follow my busi-

ness, I respectfully ask the support of the voters of

my district. Respectfully,

SAM L. DUNLAP, 83 Lloyd st.

I am a candidate for Justice of the Peace of the

102nd District, G. M. (South Atlanta) to fill the un-

expired term of Judge W. M. Butt, resigned. Elec-

tion Saturday, July 14th, 1888.

A. J. HAYGOOD.

Continued duplicate

orders warrant us in securing

the Agency for our Territo-

ry, for the popular Tobacco

Red

Trade Mark, NINE INCH

FOURS, and Pink Band,

MAID OF ATHENS, NINE

INCH FIVES, Manufactured

for the Best Nine Inch

Fours and Fives, by

R. J. REYNOLDS & CO.

WINSTON, N. C.

The rapid increase of sales

reports from customers,

and our own judgment,

convince us that the Man-

ufacturers have attained

the desired end, and we

with confidence recom-

mend them to the chewers,

and solicit orders from

dealers.

HARRISON BROS. & CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

A little higher in price, but of unrivalled quality.

OUR TRADE MARK

REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE

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OUR CONSTANT AIM IS TO MAKE THEM THE

FINEST IN THE WORLD.

A. P. TRIPOD,

PAINTS, OILS

AND